senerous smulation, now threaten the coasts and harbers of Russia to the most distant extremity of her vast deminious.

The issue of this morrentous struggle is in the hands of an overruling Providence. Confident in the justice of our cause, we look forward with hope to its successful termination, schooledging with the despert gratitude that, while was in all its terrors is reging abroad, your langesty's subjects, under your Majesty's well ordered and bonefleent rule, are onjoying the blessings of uninterrupted tranquility at home.

I have now to gray your Majesty's assent to an act for appropriating the sums voted for the service of the year—the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) bill—to which I humbly pray your Majesty's assent.

The Lord Chancellor then, kneeling, presented Her Majesty with a copy of her royal speech, which the Queen proceeded to read in a clear and distinct tense of voice, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Farilament.

Chandlemen of the Educacy Commence—I are now accounted to the real and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now angaged. This Riberality in granting the supplies for the public service, demande my warness thanks; and, although I lament the locrosed burdens of my people, I fully recognise your windom in serviding for the public service, demande my warness thanks; and, although I lament the locrosed burdens of my people, I fully recognise your windom in serviding for the public service, demande my warness thanks; and, although I lament the locrosed burdens of my people, I fully recognise your windom in servicing for the public service, and in providing for the imm diste axigoneless of the war, without an addition being made to the premanent debt of the country. It is defined with the foresed to research with the full providing the cordial co operation with the Emperor of the Premeh.

for the immediate entremeles of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country. It forts and Gentlemen—

In cordial co operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an alty, and to secure the foture tranquility of Europe. You will join with me in admiration of the courage and preservenance manifested by the icrops of the Saltan in their defence of Silleria, and in the various military operations on the Danube.

The engressing interest of matters connected with the program of the war has prevented the due consideration of cause of those subjects which, at the opining of the sames, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and dilipance with which yen have perfected various important measures, will calculated to prove of great public utility. You have not only passed an act for opining the asseting trade of the united hingdom and for removing the has legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vascie, but you have also revised and consolibated the whole statute law relating to merchant shapping.

The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collections of the investment of the law have continued to compy your attention; and the law have continued to compy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements of the two manuscless of precedence of the manuscless of the precedence of the manuscless of the common law.

courts of comments law.

and you know adopted for the tester governtest districts through the test tester governtesting through the test greatly to increase
mathematic extend the renews of this reset at

ingly given my easent to the measure you for the permution of briber and of corrupt alections; and I hope that it may prove of the correction of an oril which, if unchecked,

vocation, and was at least unsuthorized by the superior authorities. It turns out, however, that the provocation given by the clitzens of San Juan de Nicaragus ecourred in the month of Hay last, that the accidental affront offered to Mr. Borland was reported by that gentleman himself at Washington, and that the sloop of war Cyane was deliberately sent out by the American government a month afterwards for the express purpose of exacting a reparation for the alleged insult. The correspondence on the subject, and the instructions given to Captain Hollins have been laid before Congress, and the world must judge from the result what the intentions of the government were Grystown was brutally hombarded and burnt, after the inhabitants had, fied to the woods, and the American shad taken the precaution of removing the two or three guns which alone protected the place. It is easi that property to the amount of 500,000 dollars was destroyed, a great part of which certainly belonged to American merchants, and some part to British and other European houses. As the destruction of this property could have no connection with the office a indemnity against the United States government, especially as the processing the subtorities of the place, the owners of it have a complete and irresistible case for indemnity against the United States government, especially as the processing the strength of the process of the authorities of the place, the owners of it have a complete and irresistible case for indemnity against the United States government, especially as the process of the process of the states, and no notice was given to enable the persons interested to provide against this calamity. Her Majesty's whip Buscauces will immediately proceed to Greetown to offerd protection to British interests on the Monguito coast, and the British government counce fail to give their most serious attention to this painful occurrence, which affords a curious illustration of the money of the American flag. The protest made by Lieutenant Jolly, of

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The Lamerick (Greened). Chromote, of the parties, and the parties of the parties of the parties, and the parties of the

in rebellion against its sovereign—the United States without compromising themselves nationally in the contest, might favor the or rty for which they felt most sympathy, in all the mend and material means of war. Canada and all Spanish America at different periods have given efoquent testimony of the perseverance with which the United States have obselved to the letter that strange doctrine proclaimed without disguise by their Presidents and statesmen, and established in their law books. None of the foreign interests affected by it have ever protested formally against it until now, as, although Fox and Ashburton skilfelly defended, in favor of England, a case of its application, they did not attack it in principle, nor establish in a clear and conclusive manner the determination that the procepts established by the general public law of Europe abould be observed in America. Spain, who, of all the nations in contact with this country, is the one who ought to have most strongly protested against the innovation introduced by the American government in the case of intercourse and the international duties, has likewise done nothing that we know of, on her part, although we have full confidence that this question will be satisfactorily elucidated by her present worthy representative in Washington, if an occasion should present itself.

The federal administrations, then, consider themselves masters of the perfect right to interfere neutrally (if we may use such a phrase), in contects of the kind referred to, without compromising the peace of their country, and deriving, from any foreign state of bossibity, either promoted by them or not, all the advantages of national war, without any of its losses or disastern. Heretofore they have raised in revolt Canada and Spanish America, direct y from their own territory, against their respective sovereigns; but this method is falling into disuse, and present some dawgers since the pretext has been declared insomissible of the alleged insufficiency of the rederal laws to restrai

plan of this nature, and present to American policy a cup full of bridlant, but, in our view, illusory hopes.

The presence of the American ship of war in the bay of Samanà, its significant operations, the project of a treaty, and the renewal of the old and persevering plan of colonization, (of which we have said so much in our paper.) all of these objects, which have inspired a degree of alarm in our realow and faithful correspondents, may well have some relation to some design worthy of particular investigation. If not of a formal and direct declaration from the maritime Powers, especially them habe to be affected by a serious change in the present political equilibrium of the Antilles. The population of St. Domingo, white and colored, are also deeply interested in this question, became the pivet of the question is their extirpation or their life.

Judging from precedents of this kind is America, we can have little to hope from the intervention of England in the case. France has the massics and the duty of requiring an explanation of the movements which may tend to endanger her possessions, and to restrain the frasdom of her averagines in fature. Few statesmen, perhaps, have come to the New World who were an penterating and good statisticans as her present representative in the United States.

[From the Evening Post, (abelition organ,) Ang 31] nome or the Processing Bastions "to inquire into the expediency of recogning the independence of the republic of St. Domingo, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same."

The allocating day the public were apprised for the first time, through the columns of the Eureing Post, that Hr. and Mrs. Careman, the latter batter, power is the public were apprised for the first time, through the columns of the Eureing Post, that Hr. and Mrs. Careman, the latter batter, power is the public of St. Domingo, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same."

paper evidently by authority of some persons attached to the frigate, and presomptively with a deliberate intention to mislead. There is something very mysterious shout all this, and, in our judgment, the people are entitled to some explanation of it frem Washington. If our government can make any desirable commercial arrangements with the Dominican government, the people of the North will be as glad to know it and to rejoice at it as the people of the South—there is no occasion whatever for pursuing any underband course to do what can be properly and profitably done in the way of negotiation with the government of President Santans. If there are, however, any designs concealed under all this mysterious machinery, which the President is affaid to submit to the scrutiny of the public press, as many will naturally presume, we would respectfully savise him to measure his paces very carefully, for we are greatly mistaken if the American people will be as tolerant of future legislation by the treaty-making power as they have been of the rast.

We will conclude to day with the single remark that the proportion of whites in St. Domingo to the blacks is very inconsiderable, not numbering over three bundred altogether; that all the members of the government, from the President Santans, whose father was a lave, to the corporals of his guard, are descended in one or both lines from affican ancestors. To-merrow we propose to give the genealogy of all the leading men connected with the civil or military departments of the government offi hal positions in the country, and whose mears of information are ample.

We have taken the trouble to provide ourselves with this testimony, not with a view to interpose any obstacles to the recognition of the nationality of St. Demingo, or to the ratification of any advantageous commercial treaty with that end of the island, but simply to prevent any thing besides, which might not be so unexceptionable, from being donaunder the false impression that Dominica is a serious control of the par

Theatres and Exhibitions.

The Orana.—The sale of tickets takes place at half pat three o'clock to day, and the first appearance in America of the distinguished vocalists, Madame Grief and Signor Mario, will come off on Monday evening. The piece selected is Danizett's open of "Lucrezia Borgia"—Mad. Grait as Lucrezia, Signor Mario as Gemneso, and Signor Busini as Duke Alfonso. Signor Arditi will leaf the orchestra, which numbers firty-six perfomers, and the chorus consists of Shity six well trained voices.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The very attractive play of "Camilie, or the Fate of a Coquette," is announced again for this evening, and, from its great success. The house being filled every night—it will probably be announced for Manday evening mark, and every right during the week. The performance, as a whole, is very creditable, Miss Davenport, Convey, Lamergan, Davidge, Miss Gauganatias and Mira France taking the leading of annothin and very anuming performances sitred large and respectable melineae, are measured to appear to right in the grand comic filantequia spectacle pantomime of "Mayalan, or the Night Owl," Antoine, Frances and Jecume in the characters of Maclew, Endle and the Charalter, Med. Marretti as Julia. The ballet of the "Elopement" will conclude the emerical mass.

Bowney Theretes, The benefit of Mrs. Piace will care off this evening, when Mr. T. D. Rice, Mrs. Siter, Mr. I. Jack, Mrs. Parker, and other volunteers, will appear in the occasion. The pieces relected are "Agrees de Vece," Can "Manday de Pound Note" and "Why Doo't Ele Karry?" Lord Byron's "Surgaspalua," agranged and general pound to the American store, is in picparation. It will be produced with new accessey, drawers, and music.

HATIOTAL TREATME—The benefit of a very excellent camedian, Mr. G. L. Fox, takes place this evening. The music near Mr. T. J. R. Scott at "gritin Heywood, Mr. Pax as mantrog, and Mrs. Nicholes p Rochael Heywood. Mr. Pax as mantrog, and Mrs. Nicholes p Rochael Heywood.

Selection of the control of the cont

At the second board lower prices ruled, particularly for Erie, and the market closed with a downward tendency. Nicaragua Transit fell off % per cent; Cumber'and Coal, %; Erie, 2 per cent. The difference between the highest price ruling for Erie at the first board, and the lowest price ruling for Erie at the first board, and the lowest price current at the second board to-day, was 2½ per cent. This afternoon there were large sales for each. Mr. Vanderbill has loaned the Erie company his endorse ment on \$400,000 of its paper of short date, for which he has received a mortgage on the entire rolling property of the road. Everything in the shape of a locomotive, freight and passenger car, has been pledged for the above named sum, instead of \$600,000 as at first proposed. Of the \$400,000 raised by mortgaging the moveable property of the company, \$300,000 will be paid out to morrow for interest then due on the bonds. This leaves but a small amount for other purposes. It would be to morrow for interest then due on the bonds. This leaves but a small amount for other purposes. It would be well enough for the company to appropriate the balance to the payment of wages due laborers along the line of the road. We are informed that along the Delaware division laborers have been paid only up to the 1st of July. Wages due for June were not paid until within a week or two. July and August are now due. This is a protty position for the Eric Railroad Company to be in. The president, no doubt, receives his salary of \$10,000 per annum as soon as due, and all the other officers with enormous maluries, the same, while the poor laborer. enormous salaries, the same, while the poor laborer, whose credit at the nearest store depends entirely upon his prospective pay, is put off month after month, until he can get no more pork and bread upon his promises to pay when the company pays him. These may be con-sidered triffing matters, but a shrewd stockholder will be able to draw correct inferences from even such trifles, and govern himself accordingly.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales

OI A	FOCE	s and Do	odn wete	made w	auction,	oy A.
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		Corn Exc				
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75				do	*******	116
	do	St. Niche	les Bank	*******	********	9
80	do	Stuyross	nt Fire In	eurance (·	81
40	do	Harmony	Fire Inst	arance Co		8
48	do	Rutgers I	Fire Incu	rance Co		
5	do	Park Fire	Insurance	e Co		A
8	do	Common	realth Fi	re Insura	nee Co	Section 1
10	do	New Jore	er Paten	t Tannin	CO	adillo.
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A telegraphie despatch from Albany states that the whole of the canal enlargement lean of \$1,250,000, advertised for by the commissioners, has been taken at prices varying from 11234 to 116, the bulk of it being at 1154. Double the smouth offered was bild for. These bonds draw interest at the rate of six per cent per an num, payable quarterly is this city; the principal payable on the 1st of July, 1872.

The Nicaragua Transit Company, the Atlantic Steam-thip Company (Law's line), and the Pacific Steamship Company (Aspinwall's), have purchased of Mr. Vander-hilt his three steamships, the North Star, Uncle Sam, and Yankoc Blade, and they will be withdrawn from the Aspinwall and Panena route.

The stock of the Harlem Railroad Company is very insertive. Persons disposed to buy it hold back until they see who will be also dependent of the company. The stockholders conerally are angious that Mr. Dybaes should again take charge of the company. They will transmit take charge of the company and the credit of the company, which he found dan it, was revived and its finances abscale upon a firm footing. He is just the man for the limes.

The annexed sta the office of the Ass	tement e	hibits the	movements
mouth of August, 1		THE REAL PROPERTY.	non possible sp
ASSISTANT TRABURE			AND MAKE
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The stoc holders	of the Del	aware and	Raritan Canal
and Camdan and Am	boy Raile	and compani	es hald a most

The annexed statement exhibits the movements

ing a few days since at Bordestown. A large number were in attendance, and the proceedings were entirely harmonious. Resolutions were adopted approbatory of the man gemen of the directors, and expressing confidence in their prudence and discretion; and it was also resolved that he directors he authorised to issue bonds for the purpose of raising means for the fulfilment of their engagements with the roads now in progress of erection in West and South Jersey. The following statement shows the amount of flour shipped from, and sheat, coal and wood left at Rochsster, by canal, since the opening of navigation up to Saturday, the 16th inst., as compared with last year:—

and Camden and Amboy Railroad companies held a meet-ing a few days since at Bordentown. A large number

Decrease in 1854. 105,643

Cosl, tons, in 1854 9,484
1853 8,426

ı	The same of the same of the same	Valley	CHILL		18-4,216
	Decrease in 1854				385
ı	New Yo	rk St	ock E	zehange.	
ı	I disease the same the			Y, AUGUST 31	1854
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ı	5000 Prie Con bils '71		10		
1	1000 III Cen RR bs b10			eve, C & Cin.	RR 103
ļ	1000 do			ch South. R	
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	6000 NY Cen RR bas3	86	80	do	
	5 shs Bank of Com.			ie RR	68 %
į	21 do s3		10	do	37
	5 Hapover Bank		100	do 1	
	5 Am Ex Bark		250	do	10 87
ŧ	8 Corn Ex Bank		100	do	
1	100 Nie Tran Co		100	do	
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	250 Gold Hill Mine.	3 234	50	do	36
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OI FY TRADE REPORT.

AFRES were in fair request at \$7 for pots, and \$6 for pears per 100 lbs.

Berapertyrs.—Flour was in moderate demand, with sales of \$4.00 bbls., common to choice \$7 ato at \$9.50 a \$10.26; mixed to fancy Western at \$10 at \$10.50, and all hinds of extra brands at \$10 b0 a \$1.25; with 2,100 bbls. inferior to fancy Nouthern at \$9 a \$10.26; mixed to fancy Western at \$90 at \$10.00 bbls. inferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to fancy Nouthern at \$90 a \$10.00 bbls. deferior to the fixed; \$00 bbls. defered white, at a price to te fixed; \$00 Bouthern red at \$1 574, and 4,000 smulty Canadian white, free, at \$11 \$5 a \$1 \$74. About 4,000 burbles of rye brought \$1.20. rists and Western cats were celling more freely at 500 a \$56 per bushel. Corne was coing better. The day's operations amounted to \$6,000 bushels at \$00 a \$30. for unsound; and \$50 a \$176 for Western mixed, per bushel.

COFFEE.—Sales of 300 bags Rio were made at \$140. a \$11.40 a, and \$40 do Laguayra at \$10.

COFFEE.—Sales were light, without further change to notice in prices

Frandurms—To Liverpool raise were without material variation; 900 bbls of cition at \$45 for compressed; \$6 r 10 tons measurement goods at 10s., and 5 do., dead wright, at 10s. A lot of tallow was reported at 7s. 61. To Havre cotton was at \$40., and heavy ashes at \$60. a \$8.

HAY—The market was steady at 70c. a 75c. for chiping.

Brandurms—The market for American was more quiet; asle of 50 beles of dressed were made at \$225, and 500 beles of the fingh prices ruling there. The stock in this market on the light prices ruling there. The stock in this market on the light prices ruling there. The stock in this market on the light prices ruling there. The stock in this market on the light prices ruling there are set

13 %c. per lb. Nothing new occurred in butter cheese.

Rer.—Fa'en of 100 tieroes were unde at 2075 a 94 f.

Run.1 pratus—Raise at succions of Burdham presently.

Ind. corner of Second avenue, and William street, edge.

\$250; I lot on Escond avenue, 502100, \$200; I lot of 502100, \$250; I lot do. 502150, \$250; I lot do

Botal 45,507
Boxes 12,570
Bage 25,574
Tallow was better About 50,680
K bester total at p. n. t. supposed
Bossoon—The market continued in
bath. Ecatachy was made at 02,6 a 2